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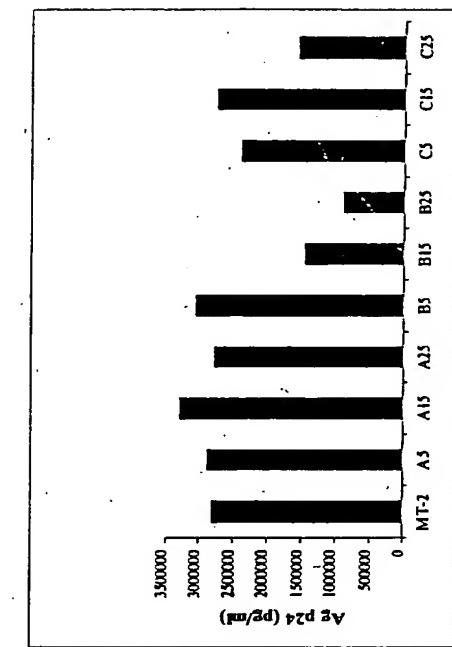
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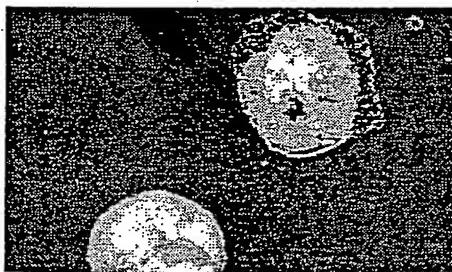
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MT-2



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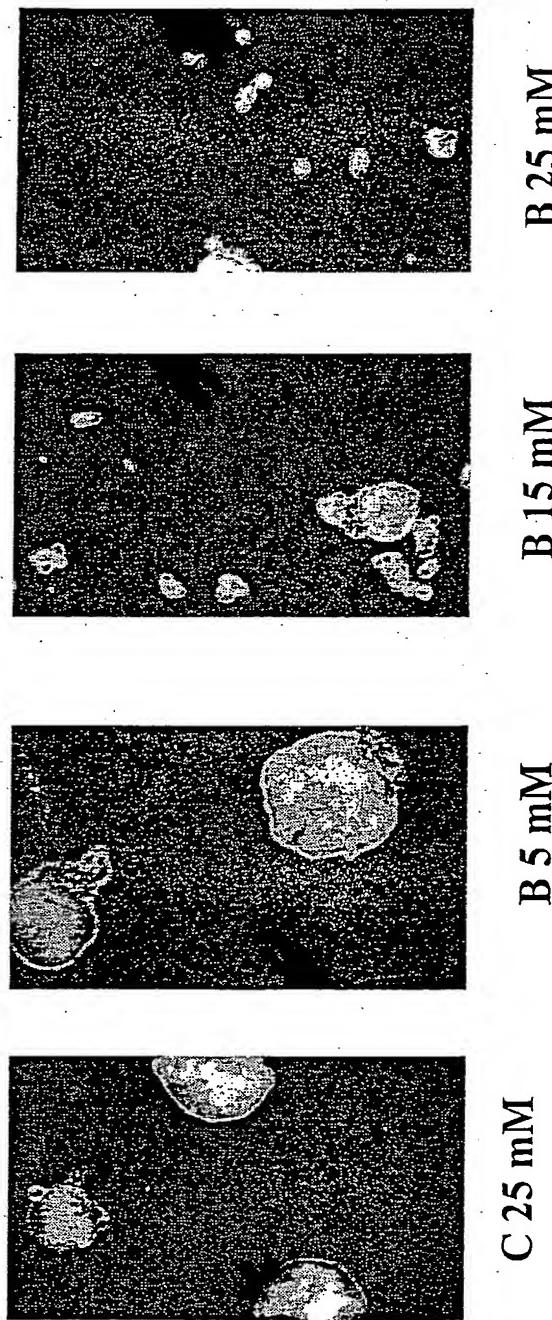


Figure 1. Effect of selected oligosaccharides on HIV-1 T-tropic strain replication in MT-2 cells as evidenced by syncytia formation and Ag p24 release (insert). B=galactose; C=galactosidase.

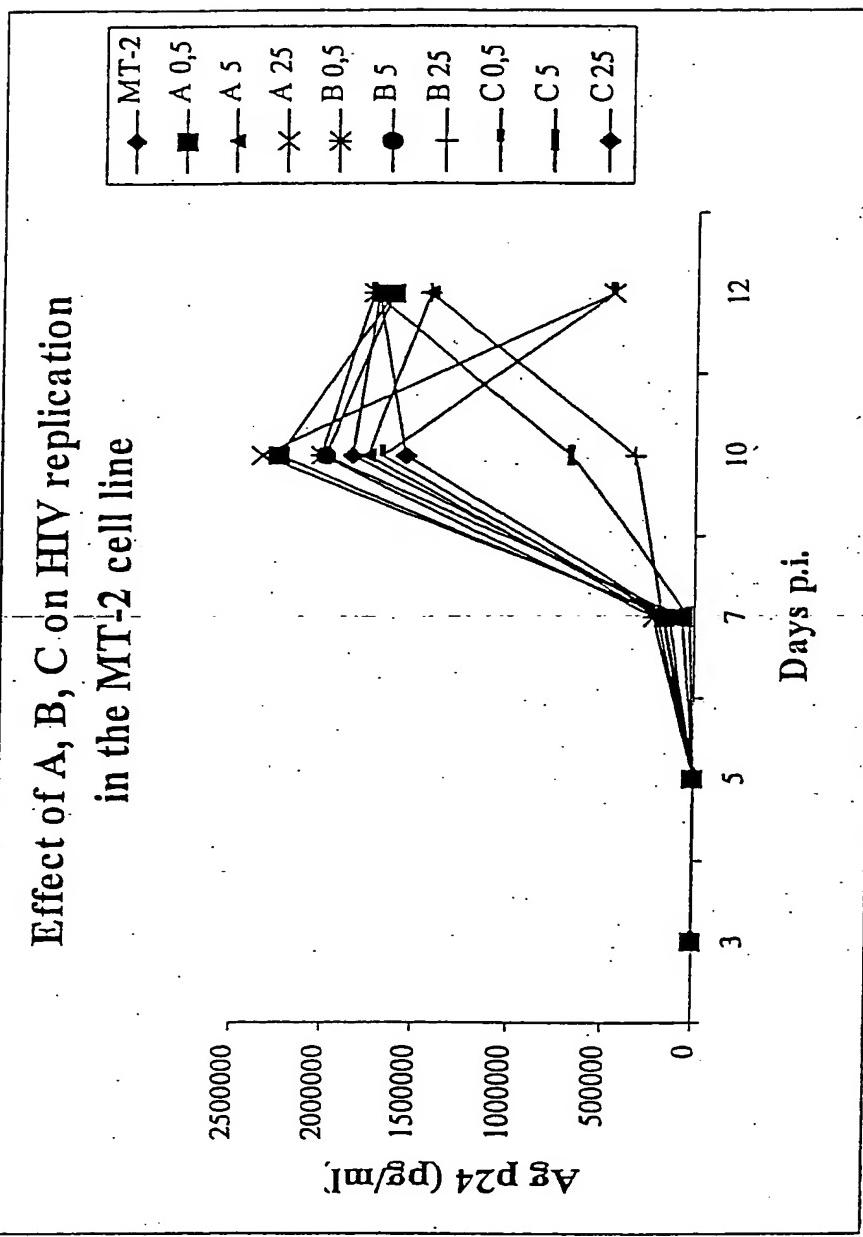


Figure 2. Effect of selected oligosaccharides on HIV-1 replication in MT-2 cell line at days 3 through 12 post-infection. A=lacto-N-tetraose; B= globotriose; C=lactose.

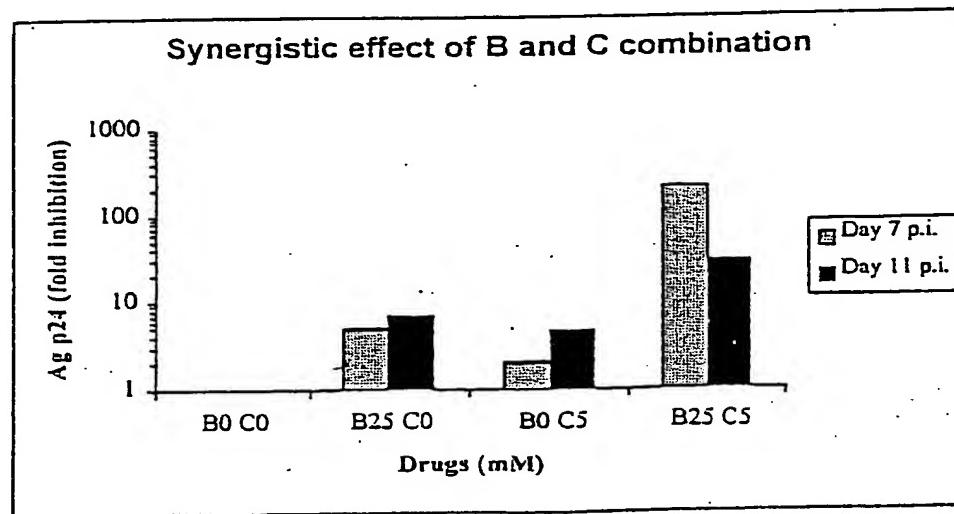
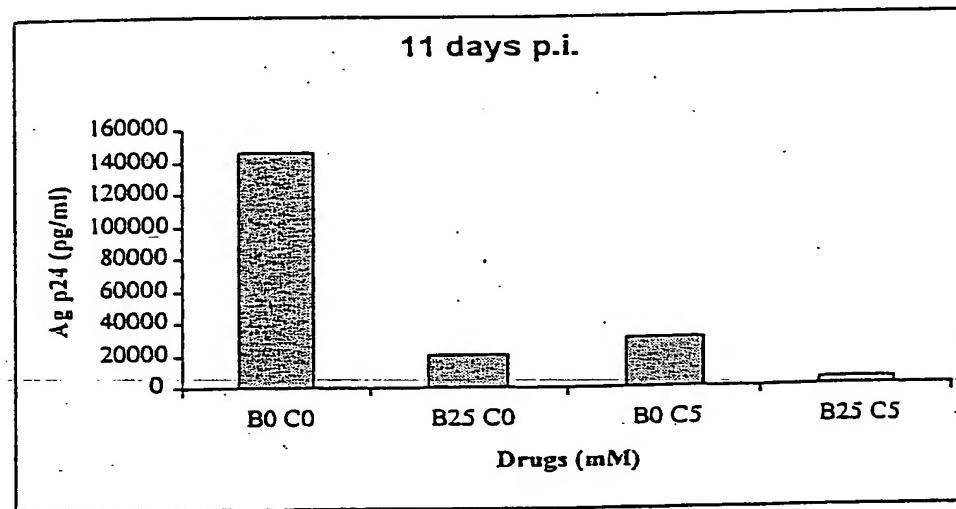
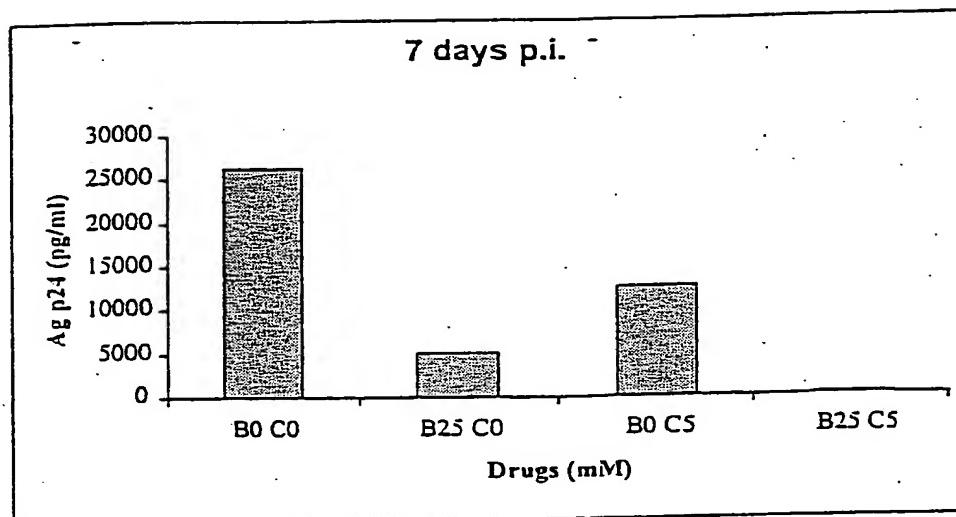


Figure 3. Synergistic effect of globotriose (B) and lactose (C) on HIV-1 replication in MT-2 cell line. Numbers after the initials represent concentration in mM.

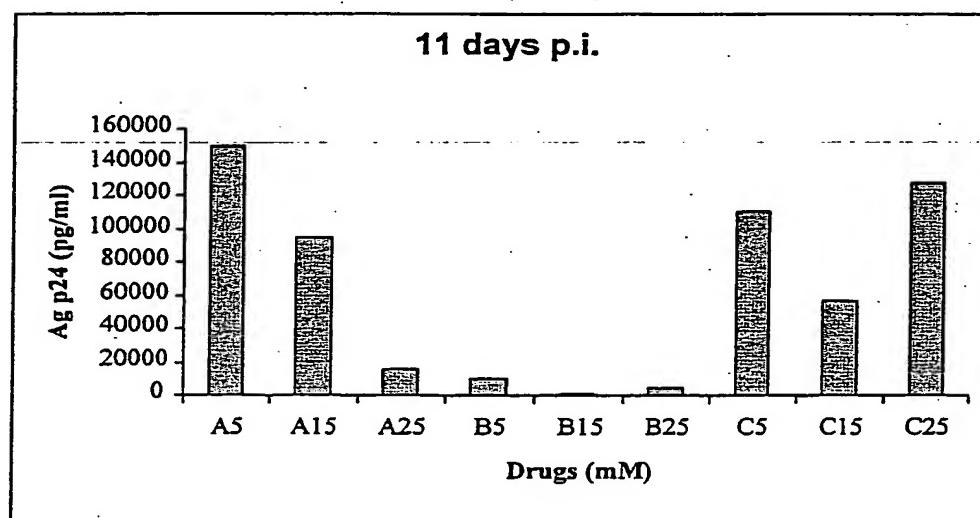
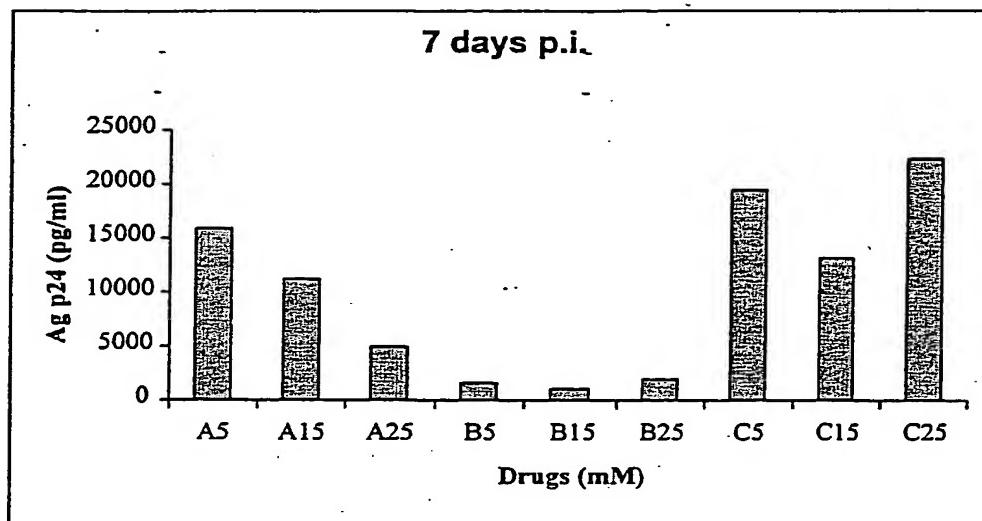


Figure 4. Effect of selected oligosaccharides on the replication of clinical isolate 1936 in MT-2 cells. A=lacto-N-tetraose; B= globotriose; C=lactose. Numbers after the initials represent concentration in mM.

isolate ME46, 11 day p.i.

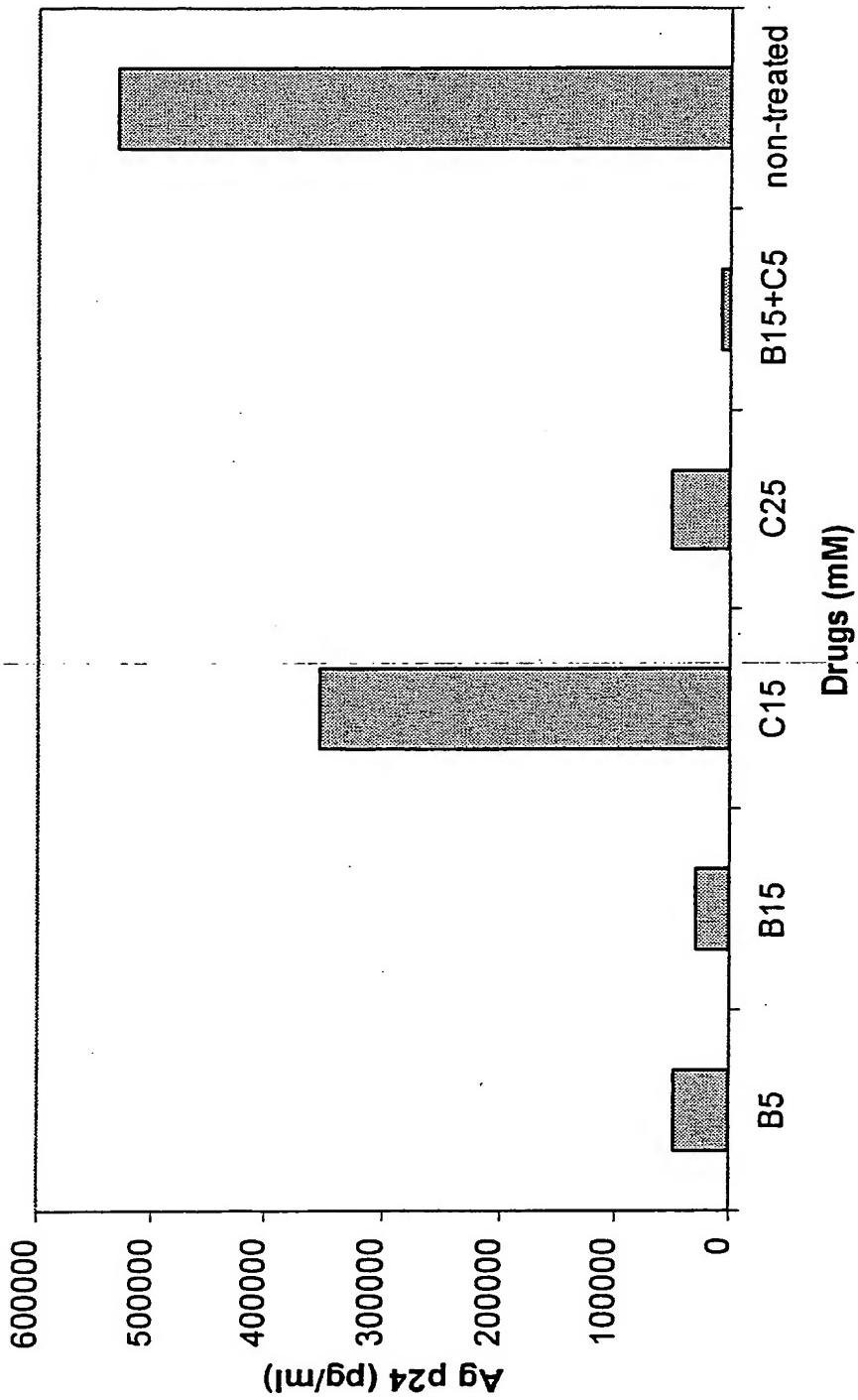


Figure 5. Effect of selected oligosaccharides on the replication of clinical isolate ME46 in MT-2 cells. B=globotriose; C=lactose. Numbers after the initials represent concentration in mM.

isolate CBL23, 3 day p.i.

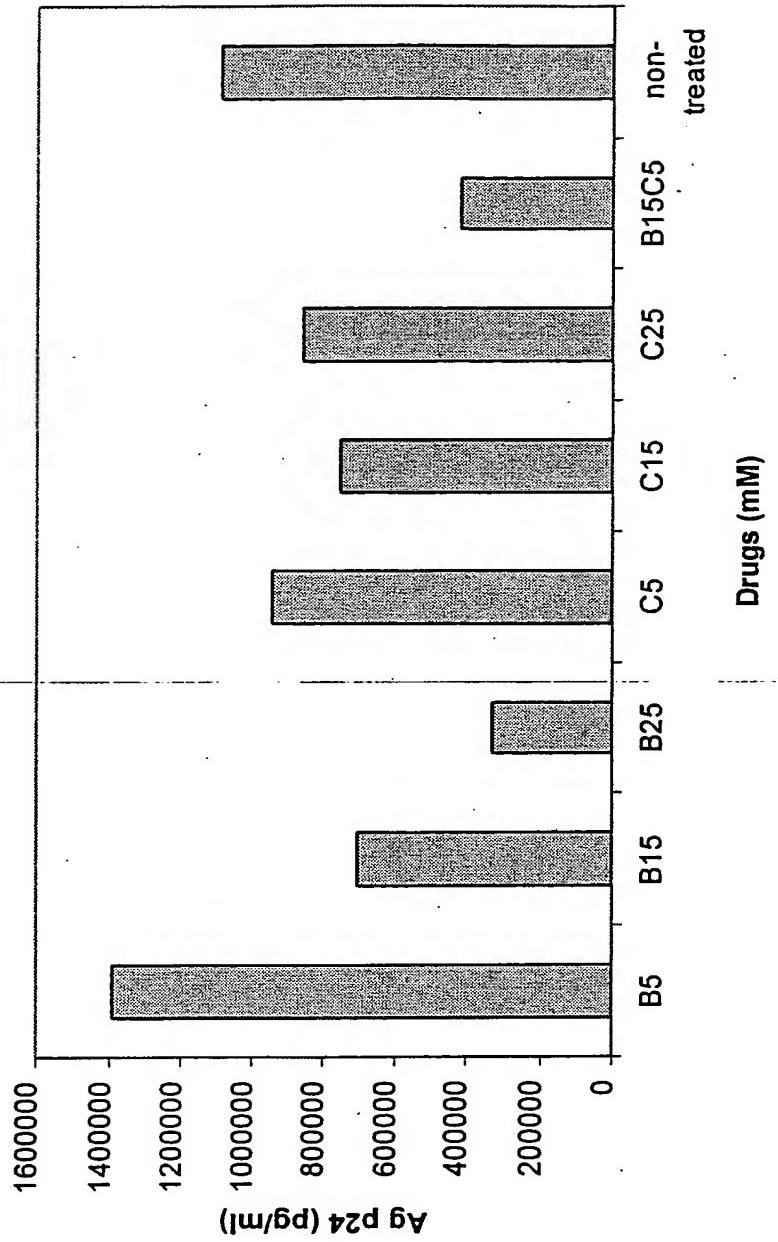


Figure 6. Effect of selected oligosaccharides on the replication of clinical isolate CBL23 (HIV-2) in MT-2 cells. B= globotriose; C=lactose. Numbers after the initials represent concentration in mM.

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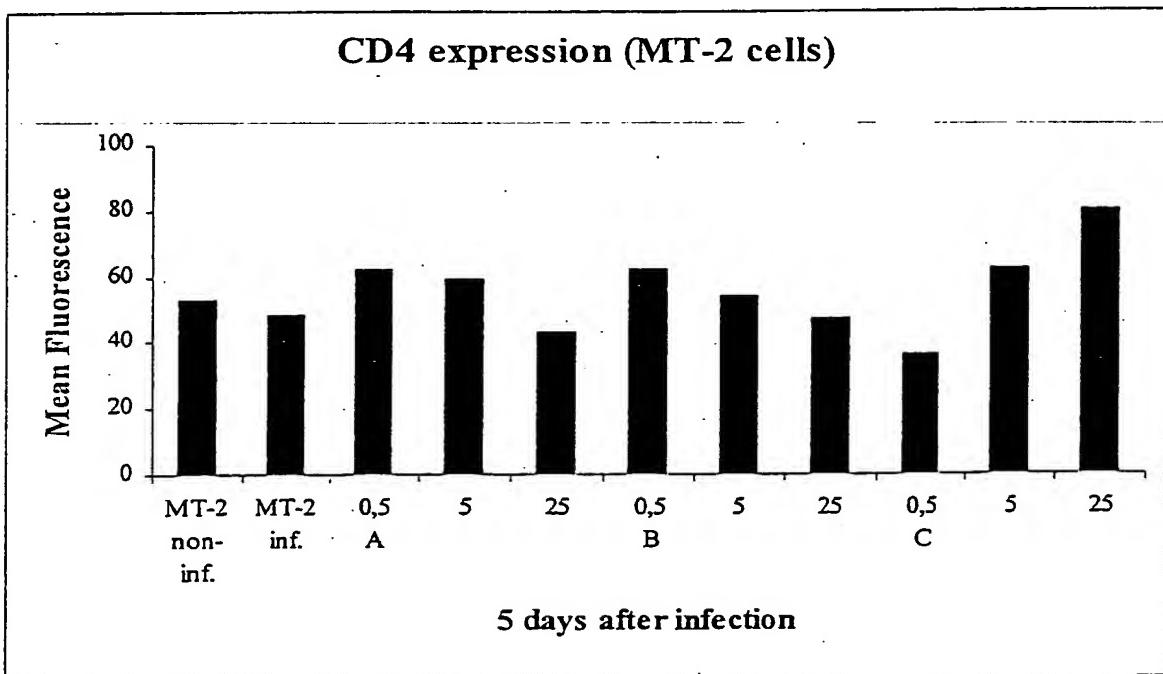
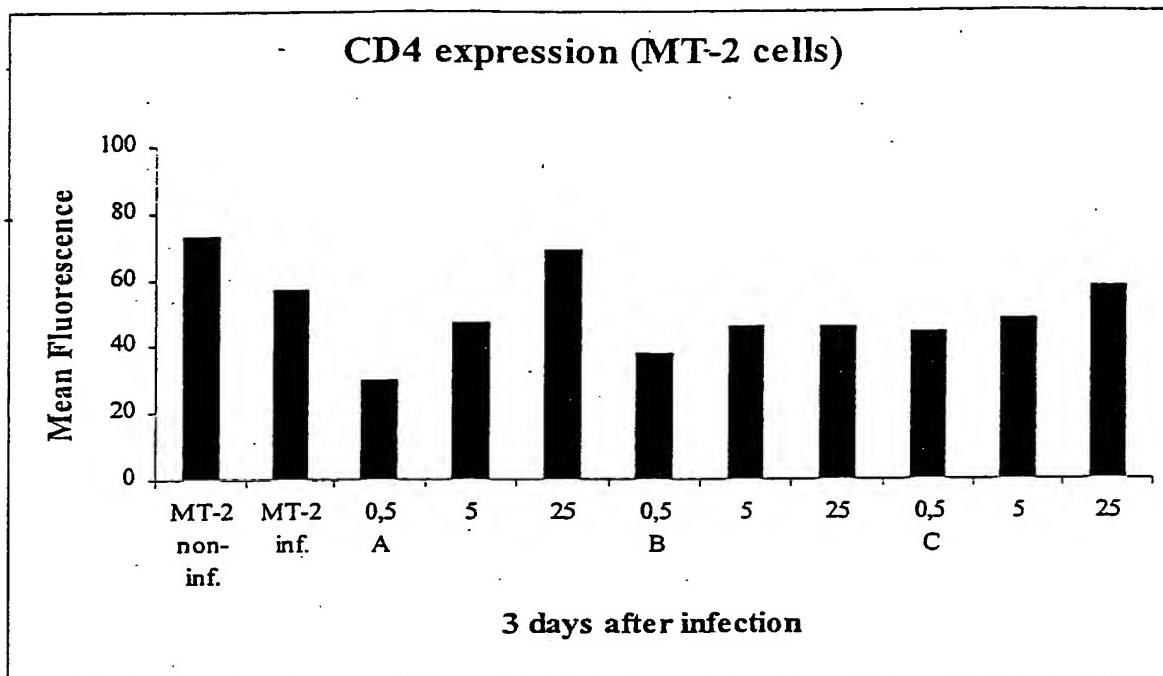


Figure 7. Effect of selected oligosaccharides on CD4 expression in MT-2 cells, 3 and 5 days post-infection with isolate NL4.3. A=lacto-N-tetraose; B= globotriose; C=lactose. Numbers after the initials represent concentration in mM.

isolate Bal, 7 day p.i.

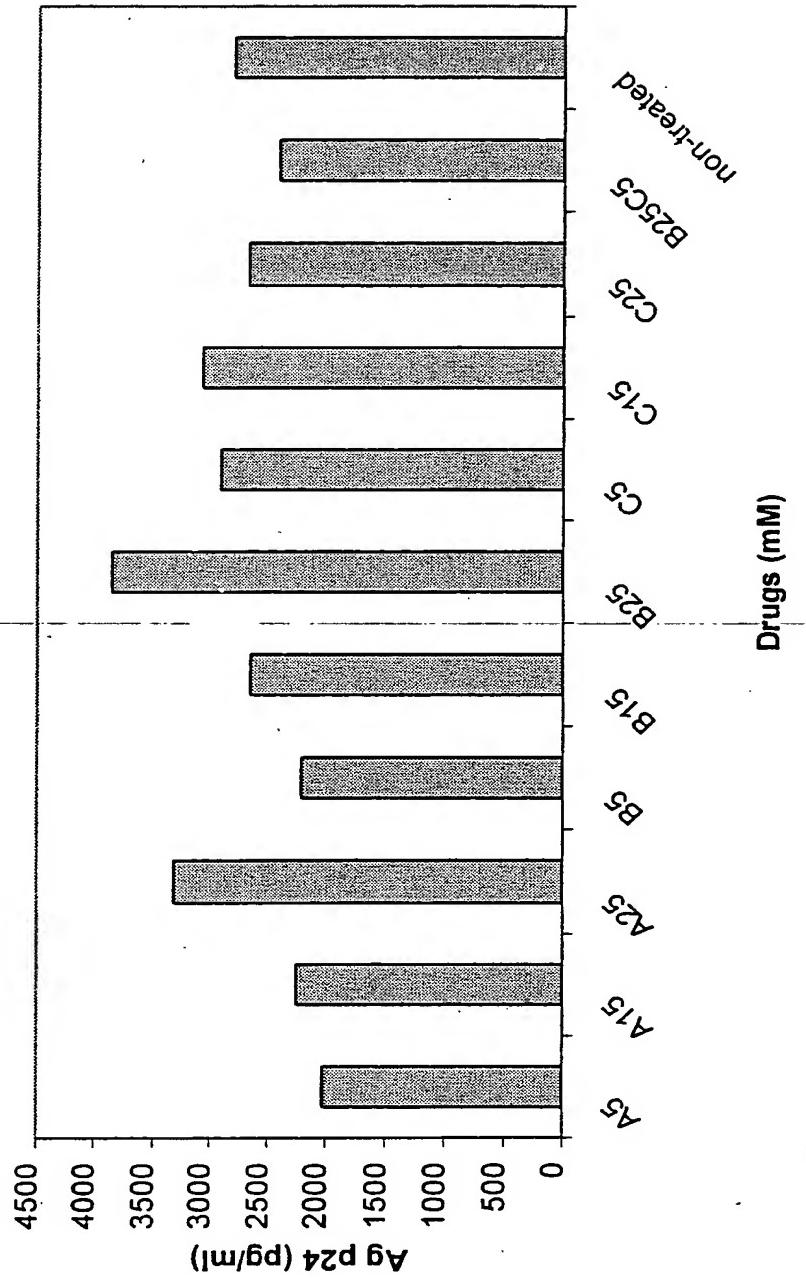
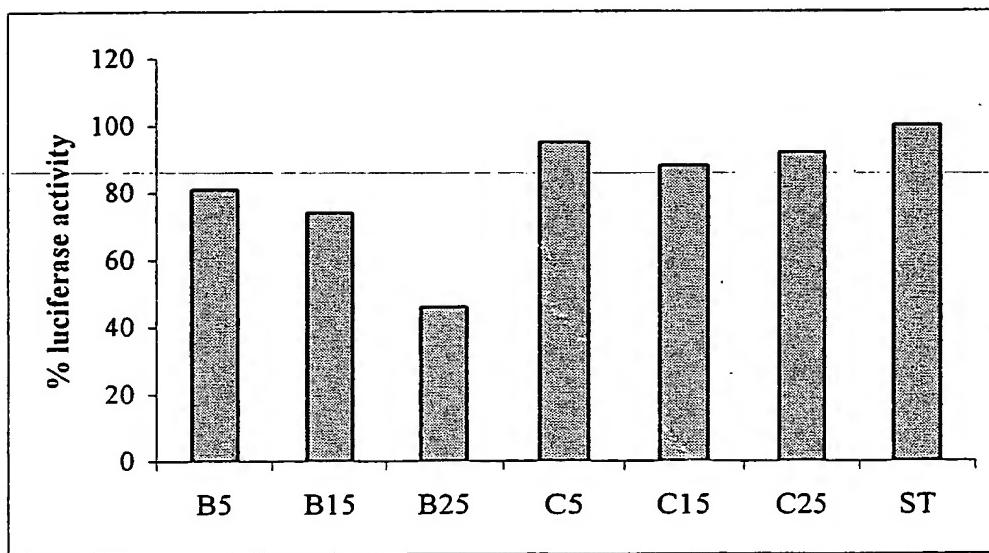
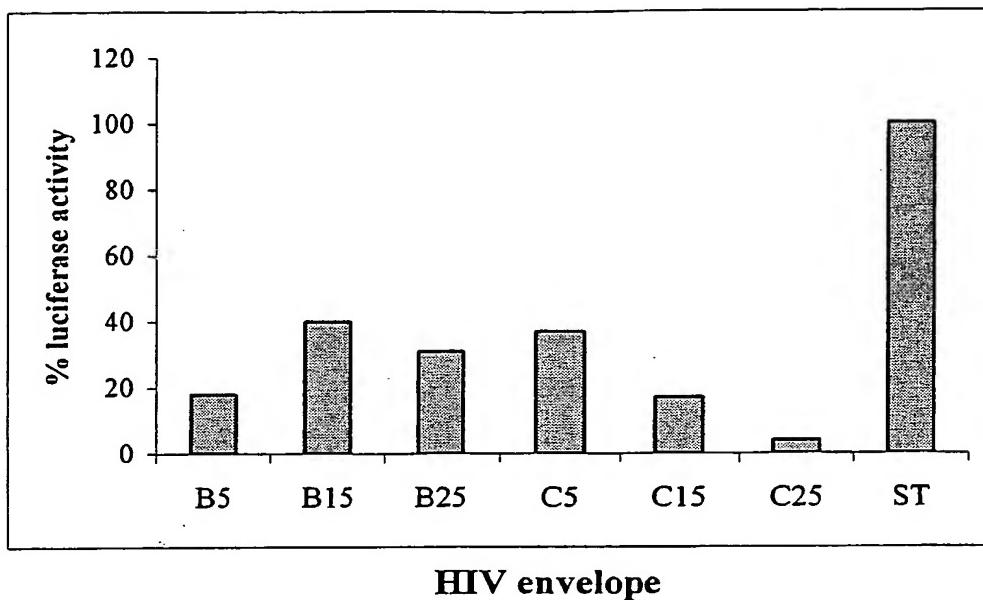


Figure 8. Effect of selected oligosaccharides on the replication of HIV-1 M-tropic strain Ba-L in MT-2 cells. A=lacto-N-tetraose; B= globotriose; C=lactose. Numbers after the initials represent concentration in mM.



VSV envelope

Figure 9. Effect of selected oligosaccharides on the entrance of HIV-1 isolate pNL4.3luc in MT-2 cells. Upper panel: pNL4.3luc virus pseudotyped with T-tropic envelope of HXB2 (HIV). Lower panel: pNL4.3luc virus pseudotyped with protein G of vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV). B= globotriose; C=lactose. Numbers after the initials represent concentration in mM.

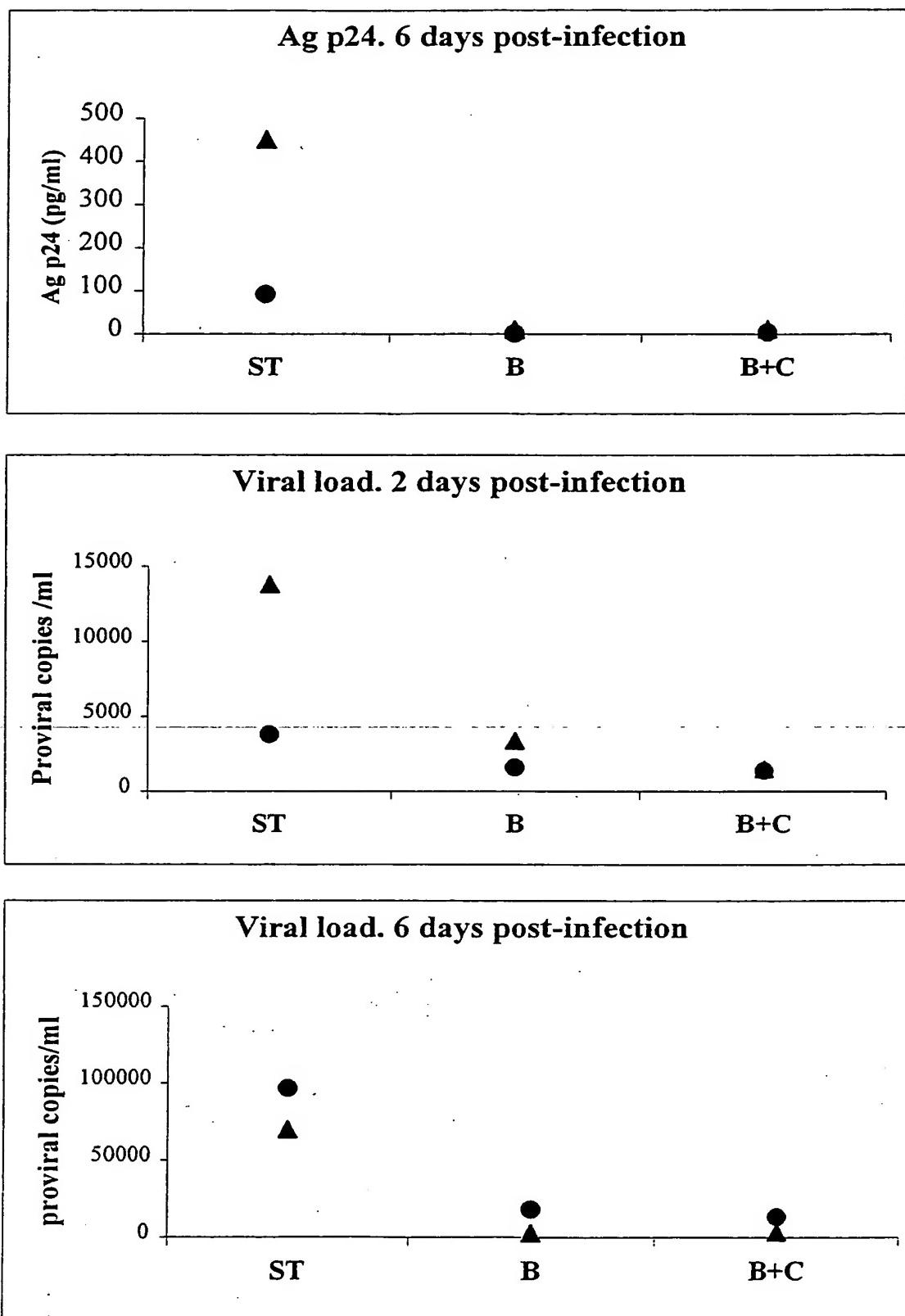


Figure 10. Inhibition of HIV replication in SCID-hu-PBL mice in the presence of selected oligosaccharides. B= globotriose; C=lactose; ST= untreated.

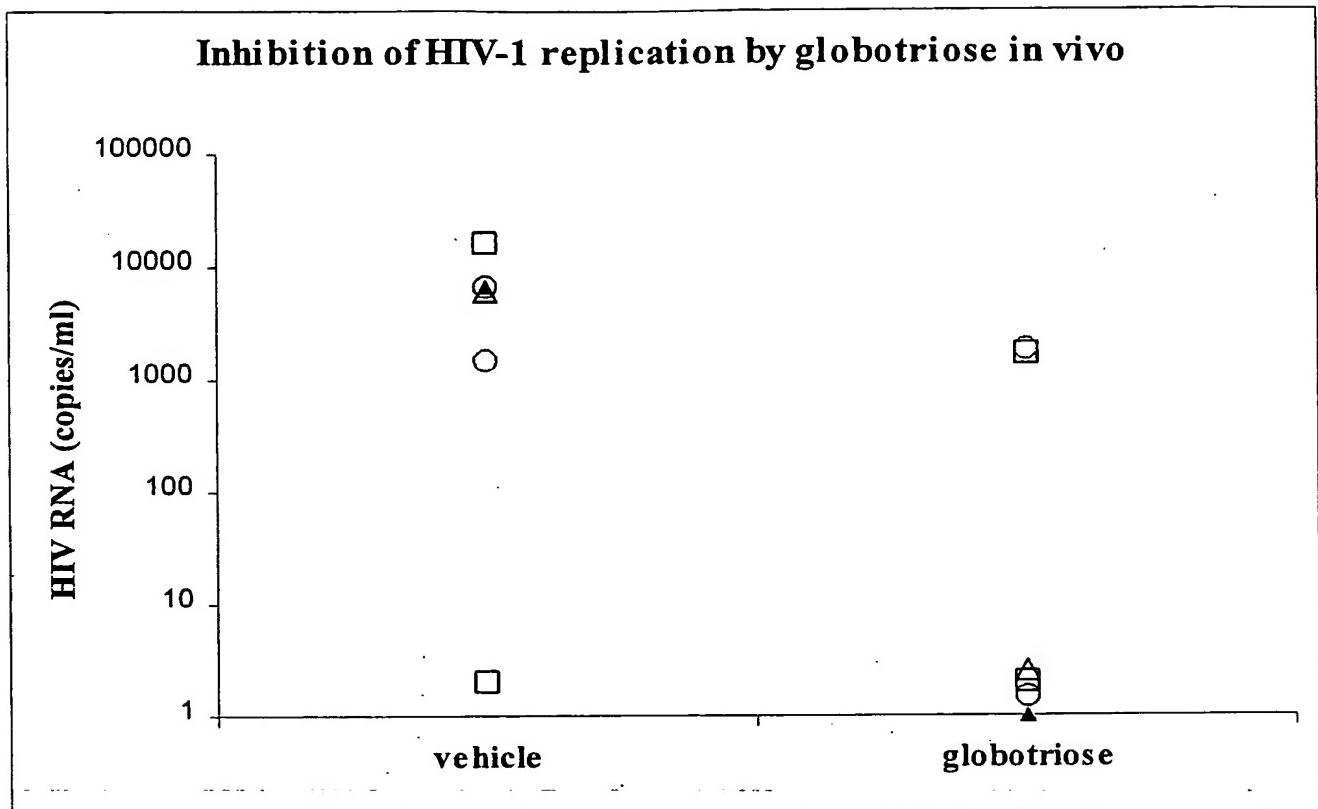


Figure 11. Inhibition of HIV replication in SCID-hu-PBL mice in the presence of globotriose *in vivo*.

Table I**Inhibition of HIV-1 replication by globotriose in the mouse SCID-huPBL model.****donor 1**

<u>mouse</u>	<u>treatment</u>	<u>p24 (pg/ml)</u>	<u>Viral load (copies/ml)</u>
a	PBS	0	1000
b	globotriose	0	740
c	PBS	3	1280
d	globotriose	2	360

donor 2

<u>mouse</u>	<u>treatment</u>	<u>p24 (pg/ml)</u>	<u>Viral load (copies/ml)</u>
e	PBS	32	9400
f	globotriose	2	1200
g	PBS	3	0
h	globotriose	1	0

donor 3

<u>mouse</u>	<u>treatment</u>	<u>p24 (pg/ml)</u>	<u>Viral load (copies/ml)</u>
i	PBS	12	10300
j	globotriose	8	8390
k	PBS	19	2400
l	globotriose	13	3700

PBMC isolated from three normal human donors (1-3) were injected separately i.p. into the indicated NOD/SCID mice (30×10^6 cells/mouse). Mice a,b,e,f,i and j were male; whereas mice c, d, g, h, k and l were female. Fifteen days later, mice were inoculated with 1×10^6 T lymphoblasts infected 1-day earlier with HIV-1 (strain NL4.3) at a multiplicity of infection of 0.5. A single dose of 15 mg globotriose in 1 ml PBS was administered i.p. immediately after inoculation of the infected cells (globotriose group) or PBS alone (PBS group). Mice were euthanised at day 6 after infection and the concentration of viral antigen as well as viral load was measured from the peritoneal exudate.